for her to hate. He said that ever since he had paid her \$6 a week. He said that he was a crazy boy of eighteen when he married Lillian Archer and that he was not responsible for his actions. He insisted that when he said "crazy" he meant the word literally. His father who was a native of Wales was in an asylum at that time, and his mother went to an asylum soon afterward. Under the influence of these distressing circumstances he said he went crazy himself. While out of his mind he married Lillian Archer.

It is a single circumstances at sain the barried lillian Archer.

Meanwhile Mrs. Canon the aunt, who was sufficiently caim to understand that the man was talking too much for his own good, sent for ex-Judge George C. Appell. As soon as he came and was informed of the situation he gave instructions to Mrs. Cahan. Mrs. Alien and Morrison to say nothing more to anybody except himself. He then undertook to study out the history of Alfred Morrison or Frederic Gordon, and his wives and all there was to be known about them. He was hard at work until late in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock Morrison came down to the Judge's office and the two talked for an hour. Judge Appell was pretty well lired out, apparently, when he let Morrison out of his office.

At about that time Chief of Police Foley ap-

tired out, apparently, when he let Morrison out of his office.

At about that time Chief of Police Foley approached the Judge and said:

"Judge, there isn't any necessity of my having one of my men keep a watch on this man Morrison, is there? If you think he ought to be kept in sight, of course I will do it."

Why, no, Chief, "said the Judge, "I don't believe you need to do that."

"All right, "said the chief, and the detective that had been kept in touch with Morrison all day was withdrawn from Mrs Allien's house. Chief Foley said vesterday that he knew of Morrison's first marriage several days ago. He knew as much about the case as has been printed and more beside on Thursday. He said that it had come to him as a complaint by a citizen against Morrison's bigamy. He did not see he said that it was any bart of his duty to move in the case until Mrs. Gordon asked for a warrant, and as yet he had no reason to believe that she contemplated doing anything of the sort.

These facts were brought to the attention of

that she contemplated doing anything of the sort.

These facts were brought to the attention of the Chief by citizens who had taken an interest in the developments of the day. When Coroner Banning went to the Morrison house on the morning of Dec 31 after Mrs. Morrison had been shot he found Morrison in such an emotional state of mind that he could not give any satisfactory account of what had happened. Late that evening the Coroner made a second visit to Morrison and Morrison told him this story:

"We went to ted before 11 o'clock. I slept in the large bed on one side of the room with my little daughter and my wife slept on a cot on the other side of the room with the baby, which was only 10 months old. I was dreaming of a fight with burglars. I waked very suddenly and found myself holding my revolver in my hand and heard my wife crying out in the dark:

"All All you have bit me. You have bit me."

"Al. Al. you have hit me. You have hit me.'
I got up and lighted a gas jet and saw that I had shot my wife. I then ran out and called

had shot my wife. I then ran out and called the doctors.

The following is in effect the story that Morrison told at the inquest after he had time to collect himself and after his aunt. Mrs. Cahen, had assumed charge of his affairs:

"I was married to the woman who is dead twelve years ago. I was never married before. On Dec. 30, a piano tuner who had been fixing the piano carried away my overcoat. It was afterward recovered for me by Sergt. Beckwith of the Mount Vernon police. But I was worried for fear burglars would break into the house that night. Losing the coat made me nervous. I had my wife clean and oil my revolver. I had kept a revolver under my pillow for the hast three years. When I went to sleep I dreame! that burglars had broken into the house and that the plano tuner was one of them and he was standing at the head of my wife's bed. The baby made a noise and I wooke. I saw my wife reaching up for something for the baby and thought she was a burglar and shot at her. Then she screamed and I realized what I had done."

done."

Asked how he knew that Mrs. Morrison was reaching up for something for the baby. Morrison said that it was her custom to reach up in that way to getthings for the baby. He said that the little girl was his child and that of the dead woman. dead woman.

matter.
The baby mentioned at the inquest, it was said yesterday was a Hebrew child that the said yesterday was a Hebrew child that the Morrisons had taken in." It was not possible to find out in the disturbed state of the Morrison household yesterday where this Jewish baby came from and where it went. Flora, the nine-year-old girl, was a child intrusted to Mrs. Morrison many years ago by a dead friend. She had been adopted by the Morrisons. It was said yesterday by a friend of Morrison that if the adopted by the horrison that if the charge of perjury against him was to rest on the fact that he swore falsely to keep Flora from finding out that he was not really her father the matter would never be carried very

Those who criticise Chief Foley for failing to let say that the contradictions in Morrison's tatements and the fact that Morrison was colstatements and the fact that Morrison was collected enough to hunt up the insurance policy and seek to destroy it while the physical policy and seek to destroy it while the physical policy and seek to destroy it while the physical policy and seek to destroy it while the physical policy and seek to destroy it while the physical policy and seek to destroy it while the physical policy and seek to destroy it while the physical policy and seek to destroy it while the physical policy and the seek to destroy it while the physical policy and physical physic cians were still working over his wife all go to show that his emotion deserved less con-sideration than it received. On this point Morrison's counsel Judge Appell said last night.

night:
The state of affairs as it is generally under-"The state of affairs as it is generally under-stood does. I admit look suspicious. But one must take into consideration the temperament of the man, and his emotional nature before passing judgment on him. If every one could hear all the details of the case as he has told it to me no one would think that a crime had been committed. No crime has, as a matter of fact, been charged against the man. Should such a charge be made, I am confident that the facts and circumstances are such that he would be acquitted." would be acquitted."

Judge Appell had nothing to say as to the

Judge Appell had nothing to say as to the charge of bigainy that might be made against Morrison or the charge of perjury. Coroner Banning says that the perjury is none of his business. Chief Foley says he doesn't see that he is called upon to act at all in the perjury matter and in the bigainy matter only in case Mrs. Lillian Archer Gordon makes the first move to that end. As to the murder charge about which Judge Appell talked as not yet having been made. Mr. Foley said that it would not be made by him.

Early yesterday afternoon Mrs. Cahen took steps to set at rest all doubts as to what Mrs. Lillian Archer Gordon was going to do. She sent her landlady's son Harry Allien to New York to bring Mrs. Gordon to Mount Vernon. Allien, with Mrs. Gordon and her mother, Mrs. E. Archer, arrived on the 5 o'clock train from New York.

On the way up Mrs. Gordon talked of Mor.

rushed at him with outspread arms, "Oh, Fred, Fred, "he cried, "how could you leave me for that woman?"

He kissed and hugzed her wildly.
"You know I always loved you," he said, and they both began to ery. The witnesses feelings overcame them at this point of the interview, and they all retired. One of them sent for Judge Appel in a great hurry When he left the house after an interview with Mrs. Gordon he was in great good humor, but he had nothing to say. It was learned at the house, however, that Mrs. Gordon, who had come with the intention of going back before dark was to stay at the house for the night and that Mrs. Archer, it was understood, was firmly convinced that it would be to her daughter's advantage, now that Mrs, Cahen had taken Morrison under her patronage, to obtain a divorce from him with allmosy. Their remarks would be to ner daughter's advantage, now that Mrs. Cahen had taken Morrison under her patronage, to obtain a divorce from him with alimony. Their renewed attachment was viewed by her, therefore, with disapproval.

At a late hour last night it was discovered that Morrison was no longer at Mrs. Alien's house. It was said that Judge Appel and ordered him to be conveyed from there secretly, and to be kept in some place where he could not talk to reporters. It was understood that in Judge Appel's opinion, Morrison's statements to reporters during the day might involve him in very serious trouble. Judge Appel assured Chief of Police Foicy, after Morrison had been taken away, that at any time the Chief wanted Morrison there would be no difficulty about producing him. When the chief was reminded that the counsel for William F. Miller of the lare "Franklin Syndicate," had made some such statement as that to Chief of Detectives Reynolds of Brooklyn, he seemed to be both annoyed and worried.

Mrs. Allien is the wifelof the man connected prominently with Barnum's Circus, who disappeared early in October. Since her hus-

band's disappearance she has been obliged to

band's disappearance she has been obliged to undertake the conduct of a boarding house to support herself.

MIDDLETOWN. N. Y. Jan. 6.—Mrs. Harry Eilenberger of this city said to-day that she was the only sister of Mrs. Alfred Morrison. who was killed byher husband in Mount Vernon recently. Mrs. Eilenberger says that Morrison came to Middletown under the name of Frederick Wood and was married to her sister twelve years ago by the Rev. Mr. Ostrander. who was at that time pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Eilenberger says that when she learned that Wood was not Morrison's right name she advised her sister to have nothing more to do with him, but that her sister seemed to be infatuated with the man. Mrs. Eilenberger has a letter which was written by Mrs. Morrison only two days before she was shot. In this letter Mrs. Morrison complained that her husband was not supporting her properly, and that she and Flora were obliged to get along on twenty-five cents a day. From the tone of the letter Mrs. Eilenberger understood that there had been considerable trouble between the Morrisons. She went to Port Jervis to-day to visit her married daughter there to make arrangements to go to murder pressed against Morrison.

THE LADIES SOLEMNLY SWORE.

All but One That They Never Told the Reporters Eclectic and Cocktail Stories.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: AS President of the Eclectic Club it is my duty to correct the false statements and impressions that have been given by some member or members of the Eclectic Club to many of the New York city

The statements regarding what transpired at the meeting held Dec. 27 at the residence of Mrs. Harry Wallenstine, 23 West Sixueth street, have been proven to be absolutely talse, that no mention of cocktail drinking was made at said meeting The caucus, nomination and meeting were conducted according to parliamentary procedure and strictly in accordance with our constitution and by-laws. The meeting was quiet, dignified and harmonious. The election was absolutely legal and fair. The only resignation we have received since that meeting is from Mrs. Harry Wallenstine, and

that meeting is from Mrs. Harry Wallenstine, and it was not tendered at the meeting, but forwarded by mail to our corresponding secretary, who received it the next morning.

The club does not blame the press or the reporters for printing the articles that have appeared in the last few days. They simply reported, the items given them by a member or members, who wilfully lied (an ugly word, but the only one that will adequately express the situation), and whose motives have evidently been to injure the organization. At the Governing Board meeting, held Jan. 5 at my residence, it was discovered that it would be utterly impossible to fasten this atrocious act upon any member of the Governing Board, or any member of the club, for the reason that any woman who is a member of an organization, whose welfare and prosperity she should have at heart, and who did not nesitate to take her solemn oath that she had never in any way impaired the good name of the club of its members. Such an oath was administered to the members of the Governing Board at the meeting held Jan. 5—each solemnily swearing that she had never in any way given to the press reporters or to outside parties the detrimental articles which have appeared against the club.

As Mrs. Wallenstine's resignation has not been

detrimental articles which have appeared against the club.

As Mrs. Wallenstine's resignation has not been accepted by the club, she being a member of the Governing Board, was, of course, notified of the meeting, and was present. All, with the exception of Mrs. Wallenstine, took the oath, she resusing upon the ground that having sent in her resignation prior to this Governing Board meeting, she did not consider herself a member of the organization, or Governing Board, and positively refused to answer questions or make any statement whatsoever as a member of the Governing Board or club.

ment what was the second of the second part of the Lam quite sure that in the cause of justice and fair play to more than sixty honorable women, you will find space enough in your paper to publish this letter. Thanking you, I remain very truly

in that way to certhings for the baby. He said that the little girl was his child and that the little girl was his child and that the little girl was his child and that the dead woman.

Mr. Morrison wasn't asked where he was married to Alina Morrison or what her maiden name was. He was not asked where he in the was insured, although the Coroner has said that when he resched the Morrison house said the woman was shot he found Morrison in the act of tearing up at lie insurance policy in his favor for \$10 or the first physicians. The commended to him by Dr. Banning to carry out the suggestion.

"So I can," said Morrison and he went to a stonecutter recommended to him by Dr. Banning to carry out the suggestion.

Dr. Shipman, one of the first physicians called to attend Mrs. Morrison had been lying in the other bed the course of the built in Mrs. Morrison had been sliving in or standing or stiting to have caused the built of the satisfactorily explained. But he said that if she had been sleeping.

The fluid on the little still be active the same distingtion of the satisfactorily explained. But he said that if she had been sleeping.

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The fluid of the caused the built of the club of the said that would cause scandal. The floor at some distance from the bed in which she had been sleeping.

The fluid of the caused the built of the said that the inquest was that Mrs. Alida Morrison came to her floor at some distance from the bed in which she had been sleeping.

The fluid of the coroner after the inquest was that Mrs. Alida Morrison was thereby absolved from all criminality in the fluid of the said Alfred Morrison was thereby absolved from all criminali

According to Mr. Dos Passos, the issue as rusts hinges on the proposition that "aggregated capital is wrong, is permicious." "This is an issue which I am unable to meet," began Mr. Allen, "because I do not believe that aggregated capital is necessarily wrong. I never heard any one say that aggregated capital in the hands of corporations was necessarily detrimental to of corporations was necessarily detrimental to the interests of society. I certainly never said so myself and do not say so now. A trust is a combination of financial interest formed with the intention of creating a monopoly. A trust must have in it the element of combination. The combination is necessarily of financial interest and is necessarily formed with the intention of creating a monopoly. Judge Barrett, of the New York Supreme Court, defined a monopoly as a combination, the tendency of which is to prevent competition in its broad and general sense and to control and at will to enhance prices to the detriment of the public. Mr Dos Passos contends that there are no monopolies in the United States. If illustrations are needed bear in mind the subsidies granted by Congress to railroads, or note the case of the National Subway Company of St. Louis, which was granted the privilege of using the streets for its conduits. railroads, or note the case of the National Subway Company of St. Louis, which was granted the privilege of using the streets for its conduits. The claim of having cheapened the cost of benefits to the consumer is the usual pretext on which monopolies of this kind are defended. Justice Champlin of the Michigan bench meets this fully in the Diamond Match Company suit. It is no answer to say that this monopoly has in fact reduced the price of friction matches. The fact exists that it rests in the discretion of this company at any time to raise the price to an exorbitant degree. Monopolies have always been regarded as contrary to the spirit and policy of the common law. Indeed, whether in the Federal courts or in the State courts, and where the purpose or tendency of the conditions found to exist in the case were toward virtual monopoly, the same principles of common law have been applied, and the combinations found to be in restraint have been declared illegal and void. It is the effect of the combination in limiting and restricting the right of each of its members to transact business in the ordinary way, said Justice Peckham of the United States Supreme Court, in an opinion rendered by that body recently, as well as its effect upon the volume or extent of the dealing in the commodity that is regarded.

"If present conditions were dependent on com-

York to bring. Mrs. Gordon to Mount Vermon.
Allien, with Mrs. Gordon and her mother. Mrs.
E. Archer, arrived on the 5 o'clock train from New York.

On the way up Mrs. Gordon talked of Morrison most resentfully. She said that Morrison had sent her only \$2 a week after he left her. She said that Morrison to her home in New York and showed her fine cheeses and French delicacies, which he always wrapped up again and took away to Mount Vermon with him.

When Mrs. Gordon talked of Morrison had sent her only \$2 a week after he left her. She said that Morrison had sent her only \$2 a week after he left her. She said that Morrison had sent her only \$2 a week after he left her. She said that he requently came to her home in New York and showed her fine cheeses and French delicacies, which he always wrapped up again and took away to Mount Vermon with him.

When Mrs. Gordon talked of Morrison had sent her only \$2 a week after he left her. She said that Morrison and the implied powers conferred by judicial assistance, given the corporations power to get what they want and skill in eluding responsibility for their misconduct, in itself a factor in the present done and monopoly.

Fred, Fred, "she cried, "how could you leave me for that woman?"

He kissed and hugged her wildly.

"You know I always loved you," he said, and they both began to cry. The witnesses feelings overcame, them at this holder of the recirculty will be recarded."

The present conditions were dependent on combinations of natural persons only," continued will have a minations of natural persons only."

If present conditions were dependent on combinations of natural persons only," continued will have been demanded to the commodity that its reconditions were dependent on combinations of natural persons only," continued will have been demanded to the commoditions were dependent on combinations of natural persons only," continued will have been demanded to the present state to demanded to the present of the would be reduced to a minimum. It is the corporate to a

adjusted as to permit general and active supervision of corporations; that the operation of corporations within the borders of the several States
be subject to complete conformity with the laws
of such States; that combinations of stockholders
in one corporation be forbidden to combine with
those of another in general restraint of trade;
that Congress pronibit the incorporation in any
State of a company designed to control as a trust
or monopoly the commercial transfer of any article of commerce.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 6.-These army orders were issued to-day:

were issued to-day:

Previous orders relating to Capt, John R. Waring, Second Infantry, revoked, and he is ordered before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieur, Curtis W. Otwell, Seventh Infantry, from Platisburg Barracks, and Join his company.

Actinic Assistant Surzeon Patrick H. McAndrew, from the Department of Puerto Rico to Fort Slocum and accompany recruits to Philippine Islands.

Capt Frederick P. Reynolds, Assistant Surzeon, to Fort Slocum, and accompany recruits to Philippine Islands.

First Lieut, Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., Thriteenth Infantry, to Fort Slocum and accompany recruits to Philippine Islands.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Louis J. Stueber, from Lima, Onio, to San Francisco.

Previous orders relating to Acting Assistant Surgeon Marion L. Heffelinger revoked.

HIGH-PRICED SENATE SEAT.

THE SUMS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN PAID BY CLARK OF MONTANA.

Testimony Before the Senate Committee That \$10,000 Was Paid for Democratic Votes and \$5,000 for Republican Votes -\$20,000 Offered for the Speaker's Vote. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- A lucid exposition of the condition of things which existed in the capital of the State of Montana pending the election of United States Senator by the Legislature last winter was presented to-day before the Senate Committee on Privileges and

Elections. Two witnesses were examined and their statements in detail fully justified the current local impression that whoever voted for Senator Clark without having his vote paid for was a fool. There were 54 votes east for him out of a total of 94, and as the established prices were \$10,000 for Democratic votes and \$5,000 for Republican votes, and as most if not all of them, seemed to be paid for, some idea may be formed of the price paid by a mining millionaire for the privilege of a seat in the Senate of the United States.

Senator Clark spent to-day in the committee room, leaning back against a bookcase, with his arms folded, and with an air of serenity and satisfaction which none of the testimony appeared to ruffle. Senator Chandler of New Hampshire occupied the chair, and the other Senators present were Hoar of Massachusetts. Pritchard of North Carolina and Burrows of Michigan, Republicans; and Pettus of Alabama and Caffery of Louisiana, Democrats. The examination in chief was conducted by Mr. Canner of Montana, and the cross-examination by ex-Senator Faulkner of West Virginia. The committee was in session nearly six hours. and it adjourned with Mr. Fred. Whiteside still

under examination. The first witness was Henry A. Stiff, attorney at-law and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Montana. He testifled as to his acquaintance with Senator Clark and with members of the Montana Legislature, and was asked by Mr. Canner as to the financial condition of Mr. McLaughlin, a member of the Legislature. before its meeting. This question was objected to by counsel for Senator Clark, but witness was permitted to say that he knew McLaughlin to have been in financial distress, with mortgages on his property.

Q. Were you approached by any one in regard to your vote on the Senatorial question. and if so, by whom and when? A. I was approached by W. M. Bickford on Sunday. Dec 11, although he had talked to me before that. Q. At the time that Bickford talked with you about your support of Senator Clark, did he also talk to you about H. W. McLaughlin? A. He did.

Q. What did he represent to you at that time as to McLaughlin's property?

This question was objected to by Senator Clark's counsel and the chairman asked Mr. Canner whether he expected to show that Mr. Bickford was Senator Clark's agent, and he replied that he did. After further discussion the chairman admitted the testimony with the ondition that it would be shown hereafter that Bickford was an agent, representative, manager or friend of Senator Clark for the purpose

The witness, continuing, said that Bickford had shown him a list of property of Mr. McLaughlin, and that at the foot of this paper there was a memorandum which had been out off. He was asked his recoilection as to what that cut off portion contained and said it was a memorandum of the purchase of the property at a discount of 25 per cent, and of an appointment of McLaughlin as mill manager for Senator Clark at \$2,400 a year for two years. The witness continued: "Bickford produced this paper and said that

Mr. Clark was going to purchase McLaughlin's property and that a part of the understanding was that Mr. McLaughlin should vote for Clark for United States Senator; and, as an inducement for me to support Mr. Clark. Bickford said: 'We want your support, your active support for Clark. Mr. McLaughlin is going to support Mr. Clark. I want you to examine the titles to this property and report to me, and for this you will be paid \$500.' He said, further-This is for you individually. I do not desire this to go into your partnership fund; and more than that, you will be placed on Mr. Clark's roll of attorneys at a salary of

Q. Did McLaughlin afterward vote for Clark? A. He did, first and at every subse

city property? A. From \$2,500 to \$3,000 would be a fair price.

Q. And what was the consideration expressed in the deed? A. Ten thousand dollars.

Q. What would be a fair fee for examining the property? A. Fifty dollars.

Q. Do you know whether the deal with Mc-Laughlin was carried out? A. I know it by an examination of the county records.

Witness mentioned other pieces of property transferred by McLaughlin to Clark, aggregating in price over \$25,000, and also related a conversation which he had with Bickford before the meeting of the Legislature, in which Bickford tried to dissuade him from being a candidate for the Speakership, and promised him \$10,000 if he would support Mr. Clark. In answer to an argument against admitting in answer to an argument exassenator Edmunds answer to an argument against admitting tements by Bicktord, ex-Senator Edmunds I that they expected to prove conclusively

hat Bickford was the general agent of Clark or the purpose of his election, with full sowers. "Was there any proposition made to you?" was there any proposition made to you?"
witness was askel, "during the time you were
a member of the Legislature?"
"There was an offer made to me," witness
replied, "by A. B. Cook, ex-State Auditor of
Montana."

Montana.

The witness went on to relate an interview which he had with Cook, in which Cook reweed to him an effer previously made to him of \$20,000 if he should vote for Clark. Cook

connect him with Mr. Cark of not, and the low want to do so unnecessarily.

Mr Faulkner-You did not think that testi-mony as to an offer of \$20,000 and a probable subsequent offer of \$50,000 was as necessary as that regarding the McLaughlin transaction? Witness-I did not think it necessary to in-

Mr. Cook.
Faulkner—The value of your vote had
in your judgment from \$20,000 to Witness-I did not testify to anything of the

Witness—I did not testify to anything of the kind.

Mr. Faulkner—You said you would not consider it for a sum less than \$50,000?

Witness—I did not say that.

Mr. Faulkner—What did you say?

Witness—I said that if Mr. Clark desired my vote he could afford to pay \$50,000 for it.

Mr. Faulkner—You dut not regard that as an indirect offer of your vote for \$50,000?

Witness—I stated at the time that I did not want to be understood as soliciting or offering to yote for him for any sum.

Mr. Faulkner—What impression did you desire to make on his mind?

Witness—The impression which I desired to make on his mind was that he was making some progress in his effort.

Mr. Faulkner—Then you desired to enter into the detective husiness as to bribery in the Legislature?

Witness—If you call doing what I did for the Legislature?
Witness-If you call doing what I did for the withess-it you can doing what I did for the purpose of informing myself of the most outrageous crime that was being perpetrated on the people of Montana detective business, then I say, yes. I was a detective.

The inquiry then drifted into the character of the property purchased from McLaughlin by Senator Clark, the object of Mr. Faulkner being to show that much of the land was

tions and that the price paid for the property was not excriptent.

After a recess, the cross-examination of Henry C. Stiff, by Mr. Faulkner, was continued. He was unable to state whether the mortgages on McLaughlin's property were or were not paid off before its transfer to Senator Clark. Reverting to the conversation with Bickford, the witness said that he regarded the suggestion of being paid \$500 for the examination of the titles to McLaughlin's property, and of being employed as one of Senator Clark's attorneys as a subterfuge, or as dressing up the proposition to vote for Clark in a more presentable form, not so repulsive as a direct offer of money. The witness did not know whether part of the consideration for the McLaughlin property was to be in the stock of a company to be subsequently formed, nor could he state whether the aggregate price paid for the property was a fair and just valuation or not. He was asked whether or not it was a fact that McLaughlin was, at the time spoken of, worth from \$40,000 to \$50,000, but is so, the witness had no reason to believe it. Heverting to the laterview with Cook on the subject: did not know whether Cook had communicated with Senator Clark, and did not know whether Cook had communicated with Senator Clark, and did not know whether Cook had communicated. Senator Burrows asked the witness whether made.

Senator Burrows asked the witness whether

made.
Senator Burrows asked the witness whether Bickford had asked him what his charge would be for examining the titles to McLaughlin's property. He replied that Mr. Bickford had made no inquiry as to the charge.
Senator Burrows—He merely offered you \$560.

had made no inquiry as to the charge.

Senator Burrows—He merely offered you \$500.

Witness—That was all.

This closed the examination of Mr. Stiff, which had occupied about three hours.

The next witness was Frederick Whiteside, who described himself as 48 years of age, a huilder and contractor, residing on a ranch in Montana. He was elected a member of the Montana House of Representatives in 1856 and of the Montana Senate in 1858. He knew Mr. John O'Neill, publisher of the Hele a Independent, and had spoken with him tregard to the Senatorial election. He was introduced by him to Charles W. Clark, the Senator's son. He had met W. A. Clark of Butte (State Senator) twice at Mr. Watson's room. Watson being present part of the time, and had talked with him about the election of Senator Clark. He had also talked with Mr. Wellcome, who said that he witness) could be of great benefit to them in the election of Senator Clark. The first intimation of that kind which he had was from Mr. O'Neill, who said that it would be of much financial advantage to him to support Mr. Clark, and that he (witness) would be well paid for anything he did for Senator Clark—that they would be willing to pay him \$10,00. Witness mentioned various members of the Levislature to whom he had spoken on the subject and said that his object in doing so was to expose the corrupt practices that were being carried on. Mr. Anderson, a Democrat, was one of those to whom he had spoken, and he told him that Wellcome had authorized the witness to offer him \$10,000.

Q. Did Anderson fall in with your plan of exposing the corruption? A. Not entirely. He said he was very much in sympathy with me in my effort to expose it, but he would not care to go into it bimself, as he did not think it could be carried out.

The witness was asked as to a large number of the members of the Legislature, whose names

go into it bimself, as he did not think it could be carried out.

The witness was asked as to a large number of the members of the Legislature, whose names were given, and as to their votes on the Senatorial question. Among them was a private soldier in the Philippine Islands, who was brought home and voted in the Legislature for Mr. Clark, Clark received 54 votes out of a total of 94. Incidentally the witness mentioned sums which he understood had been paid to members voting for Senator Clark, the amount most frequently mentioned being \$10,000. Witness said his seat was contested by Mr. Geiger, a Bepublican, and the contestant was seated on Dec. 26, and voted for Senator Clark next day.

Select, a Deputionean, and the contestant was seated on Dec. 28, and voted for Senator Clark next day.

The witness was asked as to a Mr. Bywater, a Republican member of the Legislature, and said that he had been authorized by Watson to say that they would be willing to pay any Republican who voted for Clark \$5,000. They did not expect to need their votes, but still they would pay them \$5,000 if they did vote for Clark when called upon, and even if they were not called upon they would get the money at all events. Bywater said that if any money was to be had he would like to get a hold of it. Bywater did vote for Senator Clark. Witness also answered questions as to A Jackwith, a Republican, in connection with Mr. O'Nell, one of Senator Clark's agents. O'Nell, the witness said, had taken out of his pocket a roll of \$5,000, and handed \$500 to Jackwith, nutting the remainder in an envelope, which he handed to witness to be turned over to Jackwith on the fulfiment of his agreement to vote for Clark if called upon.

The numes of most of the members of the Leg.

fulfilment of his agreement to vote for Clark if called upon.

The names of most of the members of the Legislature were mentioned by counsel, and the witness stated what he knew as to the amounts paid to them for voting for Clark. The sum paid to Democrats was usually \$10,000, and to the Republicans \$5,000. He gave little details in connection with each individual case. He also described how the undistributed money had been, under a resolution of the Legislature, turned overto the State Treasurer and was now in that official's possession. The general principle acted upon, he said, was that any man who voted for Clark without being pair for his vote was a fool.

Witness, in reply to a question, told what he

paid for his vote was a fool.
Witness, in reply to a question, told what he had done with the money paid to him. He placed it in an envelope and turned it over to a committee of the Legislature.
His examination had not been concluded when at 4 P. M. the committee adjourned till Monday next.

ecretary Long's Plan to Do Justice to Those Who Fought at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 -- Secretary Long has repared a joint note to the Senate and House ommittees on Naval Affairs in which he says: "The Department has the honor to suggest that the present system of rewarding officers of the Navy and Marine Corps for eminent and onspicuous conduct in battle, and extraordinary heroism, under the provisions, respectively, of Sections 1506 and 1605 of the Revised Statutes. has been found to be unsatisfactory, since in its practical application it operates unjustly. and in some instances defeats the purpose for which it was devised. At the present time some officers who rendered distinguished services during the war with Spain have, in recognition thereof, been advanced upon the list; others remain without reward of any kind; while others still. by the curious operation of the existing system. find themselves in lower relative positions then they occupied before the war of 1898, in which they so gallantly participated.

"An illustration of objectionable operation of

The witness went on to relate an interview whech he had with Gook, in which Gook remed to him an effer previously made to him of \$20,000 of he should vote for Gurk. Gook said: Tou have been extended from your content of the content of the should vote for Gurk. Gook House that content take the \$20,000 that I off well out to vote for Clark."

"To you have been extended from your content to the content to the state of the said from your content to the state of the said from your content to the first was by Bickford, witness said. "I did not make any reply to Gook when he first made the offer. When he renewed it I said that if Mr. Clark desired my vote for the United States Senate he can very well afford to pay much more ought he to pay? I said: I do not want to be understood as soliciting, or making a proposition to the effect that I will vote for him if paid so much, but if he wants my vote at the present time he can afford to pay \$50,000. Gook said in reply that he would see Mr. Clark and would see me again. That ended the interview."

Senator Burrows—Do you know anything of the pecuniary abilities of Gook? Witness—He is a man of some means.
On cross—vammation by Mr. Faulkner the witness admitted that in his testimony before the Grand Jury and before the Supreme Court and when you drew up your affidavit as you have now?

Witness—I did not. Mr. Cook is one of my friends, and I did not know whether I should connect him with Mr. Clark cont, and did not know whether I should connect him with Mr. Clark cont, and did not know whether I should connect him with Mr. Clark cont, and did not know whether I should connect him with Mr. Clark cont, and did not know whether I should connect him with Mr. Clark cont, and did not know whether I should connect him with Mr. Clark cont, and did not know whether I should connect him with Mr. Clark cont, and did not know whether I should connect him with Mr. Clark cont, and did not know whether I should connect him with the conversation.

Mr. Faulkner—Dou did not think that testimony

"Never Quit Certainty

For Hope. You may take Hood's Sarsaparilla for all diseases arising from or promoted by impure blood with perfect confidence that it will do you good. Never take any substitute. In Hood's Sarsaparilla you have the best medicine money can buy. It cures. - completely and permanently. when others fail to do any good.

Scrofulous Humor-"I was in terrible condition from the etching and burning of scrofulous humor. Grew worse under treatment of several doctors. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. These cured me thoroughly." J. J. Little. Remember Fulton, N. Y. Hood's Sarsaparilla

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The Pianoia supplies technic, the mechanical obstacle which has heretofore debarred the novice from musical expression and which has been acquired only at the expense of unlimited application by the great musicians.

The sixty-five fingers of the Pianola strike the sixty-five keys of the piano by means of a pneumatic, according to the technic of the composition, the elasticity of the air producing a pliant, yielding, and remarkably sympathetic attack that is almost identical with that of the human fingers.

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Expression, that which alone makes a performance musical and gives life and variety to playing, is entirely subject to the will of the performer. He may vary the touch, as a writer in "The Musical Courier" says, "From the feathery touch of a Joseffy to the lion's touch of Rubinstein." In other words, the Pianoia, through semi-automatic methods. makes possible an individualized result.

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DISTRESS IN PUERTO RICO.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL DAVIS ON THE CONDITION OF THE ISLAND.

Has Lost All the Markets It Had Under Spanish Control-As a Means of Relief, He Says, We Should at Once Open Our Doors to the Products of the Island. WASBINGTON, Jan. 6 - Brig - Gen. George W. Davis, Governor-General of Puerto Rico' had a long conference to-day with Secretary of War Root regarding conditions in Puerto Rico, and proposed legislation by Congress for the future of the island. Gen. Davis will remain here for a week or fifteen days and will furnish the Administration with whatever information it may desire regarding conditions in Puerto Rico. To a Sun reporter Gen. Davis to-night outlined the condition of the island and explained what legislation would be necessary to relieve distress and insure a prosperous future. Gen. Davis said:

"The island is prostrate now; it has lost all of the markets which it had under Spanish control. There is no confidence among the business men and little or no credit obtainable. Unless Congress makes provision for its relief there will be chaos, destitution and ruin." Gen. Davis was asked what legislation he

Gen. Davis was asked what legislation he would recommend for the immediate relief of the island. He replied:

"Do for Puerto Rico what the United States has done for Hawaii: open the doors of the United States to Puerto Rico's product. This would give great relief: it would restore chedit and provide a market in place of the one taken away from it by the change of sovereignty. Congress should do for Puerto Rico what it has done for Hawaii, and if this isdone the island will soon recover from its present prostrate condition. There is little or no business going on now. The sugar industry has suffered much less than the coffee industry. The coffee production this year, that would have sold for \$7,000,000, was wholly destroyed. As this represented two-thirds of what the people had to sell, some idea can be gained of the awild effect of the hurricane."

Gen. Davis explained that when he went to Puerto Rico he found the Government institutions suffering from too much personal con-Gen. Davis explained that when he went to Puerto Rico he found the Government institutions suffering from too much personal control. The Secretary of Justice had complete authority over all courts and prisons. He appointed all judges, clerks, jall wardens and other employees. The system in vogue could be compared to one where the Attorney-General of the United States appointed the Judges of the United States supreme Court and the Judges of all the Circuit Courts. This one man control was found in all branches of the civil Government. Gen. Davis changed this entirely by placing all departments under a board, thus doing away with the personal system of government. When the Secretary of Justice found his authority and power taken from him he tendered his resignation. The Secretary of Agriculture and other places were filled by boards made up of Puerto Ricans and Americans.

"The Puerto Ricans." and Gen. Davis. "are

rans.
"The Puerto Ricans," said Gen. Davis, "are rapidly learning now to control themselves. I have authorized municipal elections, and to-day received a telegram announcing that

THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH

Do You Know About Abbey's?

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS."

One of the most important things in life is to keep one's self in good health.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt if taken according to directions will keep you in good health. It works through the stomach, the bowels and the liver. It is so pleasant to the taste that even children take it eagerly.

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There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt. At druggists'. 25c., 50c. and \$1 per bottle.

Send two s-ct. stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

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more than half the island had had its elections. Thirty towns, representing about thirty thousand people, have elected their municipal officers. The majorities were evenly distributed among the Republicans and Federals."

Gen. Davis said that it was a hard matter to draw the lines between the two parties. The Republican party claimed to be particularly partial to United States institutions, the Federal party represented the conservative element. Gen. Davis believes that one of the greatest factors in the making of good citizens of the Puerto Ricans is a good school system. "I have authorized the expenditure of \$330,-000 already for schools," said Gen. Davis. "This is 50 per cent. more than at any time under the Spanish Government. Thirty thousand children are now receiving instruction, but this is only one in ten of the number which should be taught. It would take \$4,000,000 to give a fair education to all the children of school age in the island, and this amount represents double all the revenues of Puerto Rico. Regarding the opening and repair of roads, I have let contracts for work along this line amounting to \$700,000, to be paid out of the insular revenues."

Gen. Davis will recommend to the President the withdrawal of part of the United States soldiers now on duty in the island. He thinks that at least one-third can be withdrawn, and that the service performed by soldiers can be properly handled by native organizations.

AID FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS. Yale University to Give It Hereafter Only Under Unusual Circumstances.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 6 .- The faculty of the Yale Divinity School upon the opening of that department of the university this week announced a plan to aid to needy theological students, in accordance with the policy outlined by President Hadley in his inaugural address, and in accordance with the wishes expressed in mass meeting by the Divinity School men themselves. The idea is for these students to help themselves in various ways by earning money enough to go through the theological course at Yale and to discourage as much as possible the placing of too much dependence upon the funds of the university that can be used, if absolutely necessary, as pecuniary aid to needy students.

The scheme is to take the aid offered by the funds of the institution. The scheme is to take the aid offered by the funds of the institution out of the usual methods of extending heip, and make it either a reward for meritorious and distinguishing work in scholarship or else a return for service rendered in the line of work of the ministry under the direction and supervision of the faculty. The faculty says that the expenses of each student for the annual session of thirty-four weeks are \$15 for care of room and other incidentals, and \$25 to \$30 for fuel and lights, or one half of this sum in case two students occupy the same room. No charge is made for instruction, and no further charge for rooms or the use of libraries. The expense for board is from \$30 to \$4 a week, at which prices most of the students have obtained good board during last year.

for board is from \$3 to \$4 a week, at which prices most of the students have obtained good board during last year.

A large number of students preparing for the ministry need pecuniary aid. In this class are many college graduates who have made their way through the preparatory school and the college largely by their own exertions. It is expected, however, that theological students will depend so far as possible, for their support upon their parents and friends and upon their own personal efforts. When necessary, because of ill-health or other important reasons, students are advised to apply for aid from the funds which have been contributed by beneficitors to the divinity school for this express purpose. Meritorious students who need pecuniary aid may receive it if they prefer to do so, in the form of a loan for a term of years at a nominal rate of interest and payable in installments. In case of unusual hardship the obligation may be cancelled by vote of the faculty. Some of the students receive remuneration for preaching in places easily accessible.

Scaled Verdict in the Social Coach's Suit. In the case of Miss Mary E. Howe to recover \$24,750 from Mrs. Frances Augusta Skinner for services from 1886 to 1897 in assisting in social affairs and otherwise making herself agreeable in the Skinner households here and at Larchmont, the jury agreed on a verdict on Friday evening. It will be presented as a sealed verdict to Justice Truax of the Supreme Court ou Monday morning.

Gens. Davis and Wilson in Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6,-Gen. George W. Davis, Military Governor of Puerto Rico, was at the War Department to-day in consultation with the Secretary of War. His return from Puerto Rico was in compliance with orders from the Secretary, who directed his return that he might confer with him about proposed legislaon affecting the island.

Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding one of Cuban military departments, was also a visitor at the War Department. Gen. Wilson came to Washington in response to telegraphic instructions from the Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- These naval orders

were issued to-day: Leutenant-Commander John Hubbard from the Navy Yard, New York, to the Amphitrite, as elecu-Live.

Lieutenant-Commander E. B. Earry, from the Amphitrite to command the Marcellus.

Naval Cadet John Halligan, from the Massachusetts to the Viven.

Commander A. B. H. Lillie, from the Marcellus to chusetts to the Vixen.
Commander A. B. H. Lillie, from the Marcellus to
the Navy Yard. New York
Changes of officers in the Asiatic station: Lieut.
J. G. Quinby, from the Nashville to the Solace,
Passed Assistant Paymaster T. S. O Leary, from the
Nashville to Yokohama. Lieut. J. H. Oliver and
Assistant Paymaster C. J. Cleborne, from the Solace
to the Nashville. Lieut. C. M. Knepper, from the
Solace to the Cuba, Naval Cadet F. Morrison, from
the Yorktown to the Albay, Engin H. E. Yarned,
from the Albay to the Norktown: Naval Cadet F. P.
Helim, from the Brooklyn to the Callao, Naval
Cadet W. R. Sayles, from the Brooklyn to the Samar:
Naval Cadet A. Buchanan, from the Callao, Naval
Cadet W. R. Sayles, from the Brooklyn to the Samar:
Naval Cadet A. Buchanan, from the Callao to the
Brooklyn, Assistant Surgeon B. W. Plummer, from
the New Orleans to the Petrel, also naval station,
Cavite; Assistant Surgeon D. G. Beebe, from the
Bennington to the Fetrel; Lieut. J. D. McDonald,
from the Baltimore to the Castine: Lieut. A. P.
Niblack, from the Oregon to the Castine: Naval
Cadet A. E. Watson, from the Samar to the Brooklyn;
Col. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C. to naval station,
Cavite.

IF YOU OWN REAL ESTATE. you are naturally interested in the condition of the market. The SUN gives this each day in its entirety.—Adv. BEST& C

Little Feet That "Toe-In".

This awkward habit can be completely cured by wearing our "Toe-In"

Shoes. No discomfort—not unsightly—look like any other shoe. Prices, \$2.00 to \$3.50,

Also shoes to prevent or cure " Bowlegs", "Flat-foot", and to strengthen Weak Ankles.

Cost but a trifle more than ordinary shoes So superior is our assortment of styles and sizes—so certain are we that we can always fit the foot and suit the customer, that we encourage people to make our Shoe De-

partment a test for all the store. If you have never enjoyed the advantages of clothing children

here, suppose you begin with Shoes 60-62 West 23d St.

SHOOTING OUTCOME OF LABOR WAR.

Williams Says One Tile Layers' Union Is Trying to Drive the Other Out. When Morris Williams of 120 West Ninetyeighth street was arraigned in the Vorkville police court yesterday, charged with shooting Dennis Farrelly of 509 East Eighty-fourth street in the leg, he declared that he was attacked by five men, and fired his revolver in self-defence.

"There is a fight between two labor unions," he continued. "The local Tile Layers' Union is trying to drive the International Tile Layers' union out of the city. I belong to the International Union and men from the other union laid for me and attacked me. I thought they were going to kill me."

Policerran Cibren internet Magnittate Mota

kill me."

Policeman O'Brien informed Magistrate Mott that Farrelly was not dangerously wounded. He said he would be able to have several witnesses in court whenever necessary. The shooting took place at Park avenue and Seventy-eighth street on Friday night. The Magistrate held Williams for examination to-morrow.

Boston Clearing House Loan Certificates

to Be Paid. Boston, Jan. 6.-Chairman Jones of the Clearing House Loan Committee has issued a notice to members of the association announcing that certain certificates amounting to \$100,000. issued on account of the Globe National Bank, will be paid on Jan. 8, on which date interest will cease.

Honest Criticisms offer new ways of using Grape-Nuts. ammunumumung

"The cook places three heaping teaspoons of Grape-Nuts in a saucer for each guest and pours over the food some hot milk or hot water and allows it to stand ten minutes; then serve with rich cream and

sugar. "I have served the Grape-Nuts food in this way at my table to numerons friends, some of whom do not care for it dry. They are enthusiastic about it served hot, and it is so great a favorite with us that, I have been tempted to write, suggesting that you add the above recipe to your package." F. W. Leavitt, Minneapolis, Minn. (Mr. Leavitt is superintendent of the famous

Housekeeper Magazine.) There are many ways of serving Grape-Nuts and making from them tempting and delicious dishes. The variety of tastes can be suited, and under all circumstances it may be remembered that the food is first perfectly and completely cooked at the factory, and gives the highest form of nourishment to the human body, for it is directly used by the system to rebuild the

brain and nerve centers Ten days' trial by any thoughtful person will prove the assertion.